IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA GREENVILLE DIVISION United States Fidelity and) August 4, 2020 Guaranty Company, Plaintiff,) Greenville, SC VS. Southern Insulation Inc,) 6:19cv02980 Defendant. TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION TO COMPEL BEFORE THE HONORABLE HENRY M. HERLONG JR. United States District Judge, presiding APPEARANCES: For Plaintiff: William P. Davis, Esquire Baker Ravenel and Bender P.O. Box 8057 Greenville, SC 29202 Harry Lee, Esquire Steptoe and Johnson 1330 Connecticut Avenue NW Washington, DC 20036 For Defendant: John Belton White Jr., Esquire Harrison White Smith and Coggins P.O. Box 3547 Spartanburg, SC 29304 Brady Sherrod Edwards, Esquire Morgan Lewis and Bockius LLP 100 Louisiana, Suite 4000 Houston, TX 77002 Teresa B. Johnson, CVR-M-CM, RVR, RVR-M U.S. District Court Reporter

300 E. Washington Street, Room 304 Greenville, S.C. 29601

PROCEEDINGS

(Court is called to order on Tuesday, August 04, 2020 at 10:40 a.m.)

THE COURT: Thank you. Be seated please.

THE CLERK: And please mute your mic when you're not speaking because we're getting feedback.

THE COURT: For the attorneys who are present in the courtroom, if you wish to do so, when you talk, you can remove your mask because you are separated.

In this matter, the defendants, I believe, have motions to compel. And I'll hear from the defendant at this time.

MR. WHITE: Your Honor, may it please the Court. John White of Harrison White on behalf of the defendants. On the screen, Your Honor, to the far left, the gentleman with the blue suit and blue tie, is named Brady Edwards. He's with Morgan Lewis. He's from Texas. He's our cocounsel, and he will be arguing this motion to compel this morning.

To my immediate left is Peter Protopapas. He's the receiver for Southern Insulation. And more importantly, to my rear is Marghretta Shisko, who is my partner, and as the Court knows, she enables me to do what I do. So we're here on behalf of the Southern Insulation. We're glad to see that you are well and your staff, and appreciate the opportunity this morning to argue this, which we consider a very important motion.

1 THE COURT: Well, before I hear argument, I will let 2 the plaintiff identify themselves. 3 MR. DAVIS: Good morning, Your Honor. William Davis 4 with Baker Ravenel and Bender, here for USF&G. And Harry Lee of 5 the Steptoe firm in Washington DC is appearing by video and 6 will be responding. 7 MR. LEE: Good morning. 8 THE COURT: Good morning. 9 THE CLERK: Be sure to speak into the mic when you 10 speak. Thank you. 11 Mr. Edwards, I'll hear from you. THE COURT: 12 MR. EDWARDS: Thank you, Your Honor. And thank you 13 for having us and accommodating us by video this morning. The 14 parties come to you very early in this case, but with a great 15 deal of history between us from other similar matters. And as a 16 result of that, Mr. White thought it might be helpful if I gave 17 some background as to what brought us here and the -- the 18 nature of the dispute before us today. 19 In recent years, the South Carolina asbestos 20 litigation has become extremely active. And as a result of 21 that, the South Carolina Supreme Court has appointed retired 22 Chief Justice Jean Toal to oversee all of the asbestos 23 litigation in South Carolina. As part of her duties, Chief

Justice Toal has on occasion appointed Mr. Protopapas as the

receiver for defunct companies that have been sued in the South

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Carolina asbestos litigation.

In that capacity, Mr. Protopapas is responsible for, really, two jobs for these defunct companies: the first is to marshal the assets of these companies, which are generally insurance policies and rights under insurance policies; and a second part of his job is to administer the defense of the asbestos cases that are filed against these defunct entities.

To date, Chief Justice Toal has appointed Mr. Protopapas in three such receiverships. In the first receivership, the parties — the company there was called Covil, C-o-v-i-l. Mr. Protopapas, on behalf of the company and USF&G, have had lengthy and hotly-contested insurance coverage litigation whereas Mr. Protopapas has been seeking to understand, investigate, and identify the scope of the insurance available for Covil in that case.

After two years of litigation with USF&G, where I believe Mr. Davis there in the courtroom served as USF&G's counsel, Chief Justice Toal concluded that USF&G had not been forthright and candid with the Court in that process, and made findings based upon the evidence that had been discovered in that case and USF&G's behavior, that two years of coverage which had been identified when we started was actually 12 years of coverage. And Chief -- Chief Justice Toal made a number of findings about why that coverage had been so difficult to discover, including findings related to USF&G's corporate

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THE COURT:

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policy of, quote, purging, closed quote, its documents to put
    policyholders, like Southern Insulation here, in this laundry
    of needing coverage that it purchased years ago for asbestos
    cases filed today, but not being able to locate it because it
    had been destroyed. That's the situation that we find ourselves
    in today.
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              Southern Insulation was formed in 1967 and later
    dissolved in 1991. Mr. Protopapas was appointed as receiver
    almost 30 years later and, upon his appointment, set out to
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    marshal the assets, identify the insurance policies, and
    administer the defense of the asbestos litigation in South
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    Carolina. As part of his investigation into the policies
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    available to Southern, Mr. Protopapas discovered two
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    certificates of insurance issued by USF&G, which is now part
    of Travelers. These certificates of insurance reflect a policy
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    of coverage from 1967 to 1968. And in according USF&G's own
    documents, in the absence of an insurance policy itself
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    certificate of insurance of this sort is to be treated as the
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    policy.
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              THE COURT:
                         Say that again --
              MR. EDWARDS: As such -- pardon me?
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              THE COURT:
                         Say that again.
              MR. EDWARDS: Yes, sir. Mr. Protopapas identified
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    two certificates of insurance --
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I got that. What I wanted you to repeat

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was, I thought you said that pursuant to USF&G's policy, they
treat certificates of insurance -- what?

MR. EDWARDS: Yes, sir. According to USF&G's own
documents, a certificate of insurance is, quote, a statement of
coverage taking place -- the place of the policy as evidence of
insurance.

THE COURT: What do you mean when you say "pursuant
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THE COURT: What do you mean when you say "pursuant to that policy"? You're saying they've got some written policy?

MR. EDWARDS: No, Your Honor. In documents that we obtained from USF&G in the Covil case that I mentioned, we have a handbook from the Education Department of USF&G, which describes insurance as, quote, a statement of coverage taking the place of the policy as evidence of insurance ---

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. EDWARDS: --- close quote. So with those certificates of insurance at hand and our knowledge of how USF&G internally has said it would treat those policies -- those certificates as policies, Mr. Protopapas began to tender current asbestos lawsuits to Travelers for their handling to provide both the defense and an indemnity in those cases.

In response to those requests, Travelers denied the coverage, refused to accept the tender in those cases and, to our surprise, filed this case in -- in Your Honor's court asking for a complete indemnification of itself as having no

rights or responsibilities as to Southern from the beginning of time through today.

Now, as context, there is a normal coverage —
insurance coverage litigation going on between Southern and all
of its insurers in state court in North Carolina, where these
rights and responsibilities will be determined in due course.
But for some reason, having received a number of tendered
lawsuits, USF&G filed the instant case in federal court asking
essentially for a get-out-of-jail-free card, that there is no
obligation on behalf Travelers to USF&G to Southern, despite
the existence of these certificates of insurance issued on
their letterhead and described in their policy.

Faced with that request for extraordinarily broad relief, which is contrary to the documents we have been able to locate, we asked Travelers to produce information regarding the complete relationship between Southern Insulation and USF&G.

And as we experienced in the Covil case and as Justice Toal described in her writings, we thwarted and have been thwarted at every turn in this case, where although the relief sought by way of USF&G's lawsuit is for a complete exoneration, that there is no right or responsibility owed to Southern by Travelers for all time, the company has limited its response to the year of coverage that we have been able to locate and has lodged a wide array of boilerplate objections to what we view as relatively standard discovery seeking to keep together what

relationship Southern had with Travelers from the beginning, 1967, through the dissolution of the company in 1991. As a receiver, we do not have access to existing vibrant corporate records. The company has not been in existence for almost 30 years. And so we are left to rely on, in this case, discovery to ascertain what documents Travelers had and what the relationship between the companies was.

In addition to the problems with the types of discovery responses they've provided to us, as was the case in Covil in front of Chief Justice Toal, these responses are made as if there was no corporate destruction policy and we know that that happened. Justice Toal made her findings. We have those documents. We know that when Travelers says "We've looked and we can't find the documents," that a reason for that is that they went and intentionally destroyed insurance and policies, just like this one, in the 1980s. And for them to now come forward as they did in front of Chief Justice Toal and say, "We've look really hard, but we can't find them," we believe is not the level of candor to the Court that is required and is similar to what was done with -- with Chief Justice Toal's case.

So if Travelers seeks broad relief that they owe us nothing, that there is no relationship, and that there are no policies, we believe that explanation must be couched in terms of its own conduct, where members of Travelers management made

the decision to destroy policies of the type that we're talking about here and then filed this case and says, "We don't owe any obligation to Southern because we checked and we don't have any policies, so please let us go." And inherent in that is the request that the search that Travelers has made is an honest search. And based upon our experience with Travelers in a similar case with Covil where Jean Toal found anything like an honest search, we are concerned with the level of responsiveness here and, as a result, filed this motion.

THE COURT: Well, so you are telling the Court that,

I guess you couched it in the terms of a suspicion, that policy
relationships have been destroyed and they don't have anything,
correct? But you don't know that for sure.

MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, what we do know for sure is that policies in the 1980s that existed at USF&G were made subject of a corporate-wide document purge. Because the management and the lawyers at USF&G became concerned about the mounting asbestos liabilities that the company faced and, as a result, they made the decision to destroy those policies, to put policyholders at a disadvantage when coming to seek benefit of that coverage. We know that and that's in Jean -- in Chief Justice Toal's orders, which I believe we have attached to our papers.

THE COURT: Well, I know, but what do you want -- what do you want this Court to do?

MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, what this Court is faced with is the request from Travelers to say based upon their search for those policies and their inability to find those policies that this Court should declare that Travelers owes no obligation to Southern.

THE COURT: Well, now, wait a minute. We're not -we're not at a summary judgment stage. We're at a motion to
compel stage. Your motions before me today, I believe, is a
motion to compel.

MR. EDWARDS: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So as it relates so the motion to compel, what are you requesting of the Court?

MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, thank you for the question. What we're requesting is that Travelers be required to answer fully the questions that we have posed to it with respect to the policies that it issued during that time period to Southern. And if the answer is that they cannot find those policies, we believe that it is incumbent upon them to explain why that is. Because it is — it is clear that policies were issued because we have certificates of insurance reflecting those — that policy on USF&G's letterhead. And for them to say, "We've looked and we can't find the policy," without further context as to why that policy no longer exists, we think is misleading and unfair in light of the broad relief that they seek.

1 THE COURT: Well, haven't they said that by their normal retention policies that they don't have evidence of the 2 3 policy? 4 MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, they have made reference to 5 a document retention policy and said that the policies may have 6 been destroyed in '71. That was not our experience in the Covil 7 case where we also found secondary -- what's called secondary 8 evidence of the policies of information related to the purchase 9 and sale of the policies even beforehand. But even if you 10 accept the assertion that these policies, which were operative 11 in 1967 -- this policy which was operative in 1967 and '68, it 12 should not have been destroyed in 1971. A policyholder has a 13 right to access its policies while --14 THE COURT: I know -- I know -- excuse me for 15 interrupting you. But you are saying it shouldn't have been, 16 but let's assume that it was. I'm going to go back to my 17 question. Of course, I'm going to hear from the plaintiff in a 18 moment. But you are here on a motion to compel. If I give you 19 whatever relief you're asking for, what would that relief be? 20 MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, we're asking for a complete 21 answer as to what happened to these documents. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from the movant -- I 23 mean, excuse me, from the plaintiff.

Thank you, Your Honor. This is Gary Lee. I

appreciate your time this morning. I do think the Court has hit

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the nail on the head. I don't think that this motion to compel was filed with the purpose of compelling anything. I think it was filed to try to tell the Court a story and to retain the Court for purpose of summary judgment at trial. We're going to move past that and get back to the motion to compel.

USF&G responded to all of Southern's discoveries. In those responses were lodged various objections and we believe all of those objections are valid. But --

THE COURT: What were your objection -- wait a minute. What are your -- what are your objections to what they asked for?

MR. LEE: There are various — and I will go through them, Your Honor. Before I go through them, I wanted to get to the point that Your Honor was raising. Despite our objections, we have produced through a reasonable search, which we have described to the defendant, every document that they have asked for, if we have it, and every information that they've asked for, if we have it. The bottom line is we have next to nothing and we think there are good reasons and I can explain those, Your Honor. And in fairness, I feel like I have to in light of the accusations that are made but I do want to get to the answer to the Court's question.

With respect to the -- I'll say the two primary objections. Southern asked for us to search for documents that went back to 1950, which is 17 years before Southern became a

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    corporation, before it even came into existence. It also asked
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    us to produce documents going up to 2019, 28 years after
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    Southern dissolved. We believe that a 50-, 60-, 70-year
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    timeframe to search for documents, when the only evidence that
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    exist are two unauthenticated certificates of insurance that
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    conflict with each other and that were not issued by USF&G or
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    sent to USF&G --
              THE COURT: Let me -- let me -- let me stop you right
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    there and ask you about that because I'm intrigued about that.
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    The two certificates of insurance that are in the record, I
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    believe you just mentioned you questioned their authenticity?
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              MR. LEE: Yes, Your Honor. They have not been
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    authenticated as to where they came from by Southern. They just
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    were handed to us. They weren't signed by --
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              THE COURT:
                         I know. On the face of it, is there
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    anything that you have that indicates that they are not valid?
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                       Yes, Your Honor. If you will look at the --
              MR. LEE:
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              THE COURT:
                         What is that?
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                        They've got different dates on them for
              MR. LEE:
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    different policy periods. That would not be normal. Something's
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    not right with those certificates. In addition, Your Honor,
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    that's the first year that Southern came into existence and --
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    at least that's what they say -- and they did not appear to buy
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    workers compensation insurance in that first year, which they
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    had to by law. We are wondering whether certificates which can
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be just sent by an agent without telling USF&G and without
sending them to USF&G, just sent out by the agent or whoever
they want to, but a broker, whether there really was insurance
purchased from us in that year or, instead, it was purchased
the next year from another company called Continental, which
Southern has not admitted was its insurer that next year. And
so we do believe that the certificates are suspect. I'm not
suggesting that there's anything criminal is going on, but
there's something that's not right. And they are the only
documents, the only documents that Southern has come up with
that any other insurer that -- or was one of Southern's
carriers came up with that USF&G has found after searching all
of its systems for all 50, 60, 70 years to find any indicia of
any kind that Southern ever made a claim, that they ever
noticed a letter, that they ever submitted an application, that
we ever issued a policy. There's nothing.
          THE COURT: So these were supposedly issued by the
Glover Brothers; is that right?
          MR. LEE: Yes, that's a broker, Your Honor.
          THE COURT: That's a broker?
          MR. LEE:
                    Yes.
                       Were they an agent of USF&G?
          MR. LEE:
                   No. They were Southern's agent. They're
Southern's broker. They were the ones who would purchased
insurance from USF&G. And so as a result, they belong to
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1 Southern; they don't belong to USF&G. It's on a -- I'm just curious. It's on a 2 THE COURT: 3 title of USF&G here. 4 MR. LEE: Right. And so what happens is agents who --5 who can purchase broker insurance for the various policyholders 6 for various companies, they get these certificates in blank. 7 And then, they fill them out -- they don't send them to us --8 when they are asked to by somebody. And so it's possible. I 9 mean, Your Honor, we have not said it's impossible. It's 10 possible that a policy was purchased. With respect to this 11 motion, that policy was purchased more than 50 years ago. And 12 Southern never tendered us a claim until 2019. There is no 13 doubt and no reason why that policy wouldn't have been 14 destroyed a long time ago. But from our perspective, we have 15 doubts as to whether the policy was ever issued at all. 16 So to try to answer the Court's question about that 17 and to get through the objections we've raised, our first 18 objection was a time -- a scope of the time. That meant search 19 for 50 or 60 or 70 years, but Your Honor, we did it anyway. We 20

looked for anything we had that related to Southern, whether it was reinsurance, whether it was an application, whether it was a letter, whether it was a claim, whether it was policy, whether it was any indication of any kind that we had issued a policy. And there isn't anything.

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So it's not simply a matter of supposedly destroying

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    policy. If a policy was issued, there's usually other things at
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    the insurance company that would suggest that a policy was
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    issued.
              THE COURT: Well, let me -- let me -- let me ask you
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    this -- excuse me, you said that you completely searched and
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    you informed the defendant that you searched fully and that you
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    don't have anything. Did you lodge other -- did you lodge --
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    then, did you lodge other objections to the request?
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              MR. LEE:
                       Sure. Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Isn't that inconsistent with an answer
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    that you searched and you don't have it?
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              MR. LEE:
                        I apologize, Your Honor. This may be what's
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    going on here, we responded to interrogatories and we responded
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    to document requests and looked at -- in reading each of them,
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    we looked at their breadth or whether they are objectionable,
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    whether they requested privileged information or the like and
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    we wrote down our objections, but then said subject to and
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    without waiving our objections, we will look. And we did look.
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    And we wrote in a sworn interrogatory answer. We described
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    exactly where we looked and what we did. And we told them what
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    we have found. And --
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              THE COURT: So as far as -- so as far as what I have
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    to rule on, you are not standing by those objections then,
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    because they are moot because you said you did look and you
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didn't find anything. So I don't need to -- in other words,

it's like you are abandoning those objections.

MR. LEE: Your Honor, we wouldn't abandon the objections in part because we didn't know what we would find. So if someday something shows up, you know, we don't want to abandon, for example, privilege or we don't want to -- we don't want to -- I agree that our objections are moot. But I wouldn't agree that a litigant needs -- needs to formally abandon them because they can't find anything.

THE COURT: Well, then, what you are telling me is I don't need to rule on them because they are -- as far as this hearing, they have no relevance.

MR. LEE: I agree, Your Honor. They don't, because as to every single objection other than privilege for which we provided a privilege log, and those are only relating to 2019 and 2020 communications, there is no reason to rule because it will do no good. What Mr. -- you got Mr. Edwards to the point. What he seems to want is some sort of admission, for us to write out an admission that we destroyed documents in 1984 and that they must've been something to do with Southern and that we have to admit that we did, in fact, issue policies to Southern and that we threw them away. We're not going to admit that. I don't think anybody can be compelled in response to a motion to compel to do that.

And we have provided evidence to both Southern and to the Court: number one, that if there was a '67 policy, it would

have been destroyed in the normal course in 1971; and number two, and this is critically important, Your Honor, Southern, pursuant to our discovery, admitted and provided us the documentation showing us that a slew of other insurers wrote its liability coverage from 1968. And so I think the motion to compel needs to be read in that context.

But to answer your bottom line question, Your Honor, there is nothing to rule on because it wouldn't do any good.

And we've told them that and we gave a sworn interrogatory answer before they filed their motion to compel. So one wonders why they filed.

MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, may I respond?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, we filed this motion because we were investigating whether and to what extent there was coverage written by USF&G. When we received the discovery responses back from USF&G, they were replete with enormous — enormous numbers of boilerplate objections.

THE COURT: Well, now, you know -- now, you know that those objections don't apply.

MR. EDWARDS: Well, when we've met and had a meeting to confer about this motion, Your Honor, that's what we requested, is if that's your position, withdraw the objections and stand on your answers. But given our experience with this same defendant in this same context in front of Justice Toal

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where she ruled, quote, rarely ever has this Court encountered
such a degree of corporate dishonesty as has been on display
from USF&G during these proceedings, close quote. It was of
concern for us --
                    Well, I want you -- listen. I want you --
          THE COURT:
that's why I think I covered this. I think I covered it with
the other counsel, is that, as I understand your motion to
compel, it deals with all of what you call boilerplate
objections. And he now tells me he does not wish to -- he wants
to preserve them if something comes up in the future, but as
far as your request for production, they are not relying on
those, quote, boilerplate objections.
          MR. EDWARDS: Yes, Your Honor.
          THE COURT: So -- so -- so your motion to compel,
apparently, is satisfied.
          MR. EDWARDS: No, Your Honor. The objections were a
part of our motion, but the underlying answers were another
part.
          THE COURT: Well, let's -- let's -- tell me about
that.
          MR. EDWARDS:
                       Yes, Your Honor. Our concern is that
USF&G was going to come to this Court in this hearing and
others and say exactly what Mr. Lee just said, which is, we've
looked and we can't find anything. And what's highly relevant
in that inquiry is why is that true if it, in fact, is true.
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And the answer is what we discovered in the prior case, in the 1 2 Covil case. 3 THE COURT: What you want this Court to do? 4 MR. EDWARDS: I think that the answer to the question 5 should include "We can't find policies," and why. There should 6 be an explanation of what happened that explains the contexts 7 of that answer, because that answer --8 THE COURT: Haven't they -- haven't they said that, 9 that "We don't know of any policies. But if there were 10 policies, they were destroyed in our normal way of doing 11 business." Retention policy. 12 MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, I think the key is that in 13 1980 -- in the 1980s, USF&G underwent a plan to destroy the 14 policies with a specific plan that it would allow Mr. Lee to 15 say today what he just said to this Court, which is we looked 16 and we can't find it. And I think that the accurate answer to a 17 search for policies in this period must include that context, 18 that we can't find these policies, but in the 1980s, we went 19 through and destroyed them all with great vigor and on purpose. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Lee, do you have any objection to 21 stating, either now or subsequently, as to why you would not 22 have any policies during that period of time? 23 MR. LEE: Your Honor, not only do I not have any 24 objection to that, we've done that. We've told the other side

in our answers and we've told the Court today that if there was

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    a 1967 policy, which we believe may not have been issued, but
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    if it was, it was destroyed -- it would have been destroyed
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    pursuant to a 1970 document retention policy which we have
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    provided to Southern. They have that.
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              THE COURT:
                          And you are certifying that no policies
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    were destroyed in this -- as it relates to this litigation for
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    the purpose of avoiding liability?
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              MR. LEE: Correct, Your Honor. And let me tell you
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    why: There were no claims. There was nothing to put USF&G --
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    there is no evidence that USF&G was ever put on notice in the
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    1960s, the 1970s, the 1980s, the 1990s or the 2000s.
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              THE COURT: Well, what happened with in -- what
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    happened in connection with the cases before Judge Toal?
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              MR. LEE:
                        They started -- they appeared in 2019, last
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    year. They first started -- those are the first claims made
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    against Southern which have ever been tendered to USF&G or
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    Travelers, 50 years after this --
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              THE COURT: What happened that caused her to make
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    that finding against --
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              MR. LEE: Your Honor, that finding was in a
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    completely -- and that's important, Your Honor. That finding is
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    in a completely different case with completely different facts.
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    For example, in the Covil situation, there was correspondence
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    between Covil and USF&G in the 1970s about policies and about
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    plans. So there was -- there was evidence that policies existed
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and that they existed in the 1970s before the 1980s and the supposed purge. I'm not going to get into our view of what has been called a purge, because I don't think it's true. But I'm not debating that in this case, at least not yet. And the whole point is the facts in Covil are entirely different. There is silence, radio silence, not a shred of evidence, not one communication, not one letter, nothing before 2019 vis-a-vis Southern and USF&G.

And at this point, there's an argument being made that I think is essentially fantasy. After that 1967 and the certificates of insurance, which are about policies that could have lasted no more than one year, there is abundant evidence that Southern has provided us to -- provided to us of other liability insurance, not USF&G, by -- selling insurance to Southern from 1958 into the 1980s. In essence, Your Honor, insurance don't buy double coverage. If they buy it from Continental, if they buy it from Potomac, if they buy it from Loyal, they don't buy it from USF&G. So the suggestion that anything that was destroyed in 1984 that has to do with Southern, I think, is a fantasy. I think it is made up and it's just being told to Your Honor as if it might be true. The evidence is contrary to that.

Again, Your Honor, in a motion to compel context, I don't think there's anything to do other than they would have liked us to give them a better explanation, they would like us

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    to give them an admission that we destroyed Southern documents
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    in 1980s. And the evidence is contrary to that, so why would we
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    say that?
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              MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, this is exactly what this
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    same company said to us for two years in the Covil case, which
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    is, "We can't find anything. We can't find anything. We can't
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    find anything," until the Chief Justice Toal finally issued the
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    right order and we presented her with evidence of the purge and
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    they finally came clean with a whole bunch of evidence that
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    they had not produced for over two years.
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              THE COURT: I know. But for the last time, what you
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    want me to do? If I rule in your favor, what do you want me to
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    do?
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              MR. EDWARDS:
                           Your Honor, I think that we're entitled
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    to a straight answer as to the history of policies issued by
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    USF&G in this era. The notion that the policies were destroyed.
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              THE COURT: Wait a minute.
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              MR. EDWARDS:
                              Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: A history of policies issued?
                                                          They say
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    they have no evidence to the policy issued to Southern.
21
              MR. EDWARDS: Yes, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: They can't give you a history if they
23
    don't have a history.
24
                            Your Honor, maybe I misspoke. The
              MR. EDWARDS:
25
    history that I think is relevant to that answer is what did
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1
    they do with policies issued by USF&G to companies like
2
    Southern during this time frame in the 1980s.
3
              THE COURT: I think he --
4
              MR. EDWARDS: And the answer is --
5
              THE COURT:
                          I'm going to ask him that, but I think
    he's already answered that. If -- they don't have any of those
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7
    policies because they were removed pursuant to their retention
8
    policy.
9
              MR. EDWARDS:
                           Your Honor, if the policies were being
10
    destroyed pursuant to that retention policy that Mr. Lee
11
    described, there would have been no need for a purge. The
12
    documents would have already been gone. But there was a purge
13
    in the 80s. There was a corporate-wide systematic destruction
14
    of policies just like this.
15
              THE COURT: All right. Tell me -- tell me what you
16
    want.
17
              MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, we would like an answer
18
    that includes that fact, that policies like this, whether this
19
    existed or not -- and I know they say they didn't -- it didn't
20
    issue this policy and that they can't find it, but I think the
21
    answer must include why, that policies just like this, during
22
    this era, were intentionally destroyed as described by Justice
23
    Toal in her orders.
24
              [Phone ringing.]
25
              MR. EDWARDS:
                              It was not --
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1 THE COURT: Listen --2 MR. EDWARDS: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: Wait a minute. He's not going to say that 4 because he's already stated to the Court that they didn't do 5 that kind of thing as it relates -- as it relates to your 6 claim. 7 Your Honor, there's no possible way MR. EDWARDS: 8 he could know whether that happened or not. What -- what we do 9 know is that --10 THE COURT: Well, how can answer a question if he 11 doesn't know what happened or not? 12 MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, backing up to the request 13 that they sought in this lawsuit --14 THE COURT: Listen. Let me tell you something. Let 15 me tell you something: I studied this matter. And they're all 16 kind of -- you've got a lot going for you with the red flags 17 that were raised by Justice Toal, and I would love to help you 18 and order him to do whatever is reasonable as far as your 19 discovery. But I can't get a reasonable request from you that I 20 can order him to do. What you are -- what you are suggesting is 21 something that he's already answered. 22 MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, I apologize if I'm not 23 being clear. It is our experience with USF&G with policies of 24 this era that they were destroyed in the mid-80s. And the 25 explanation that Mr. Lee has offered is an innocuous

explanation for what might have happened. But what we know happened in the 1980s is that this type of policy was destroyed. And I just would ask the Court that their answer, which they offered in Covil for years that "We can't find anything," should be placed in the appropriate context of their pattern of misconduct. Because otherwise, it's an innocuous, "We can't find it," and at the end of this case, that's what they're going to ask the Court to rely on to find that there is no obligation here.

MR. WHITE: Your Honor, may it please the Court.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WHITE: I know he is speaking and maybe the Court or Mr. Lee will objective to me speaking, but we — what we're basically saying to the Court is this is a case where they brought it before Your Honor, who is one of our most distinguished federal court judges, and they're asking you to hear this case in a vacuum. And I know the Court's not going to do that and I know you're going to want to know what's going on elsewhere.

So the first thing they do, they come in today and they say, "We're not saying that there has been any criminal action on behalf of the receiver with these certificates, but we don't -- we don't even -- we don't even agree that they're authentic." And what's happened, Judge, when they come in and say that, their hand has already been caught in the cookie jar

1 before Former Chief Justice Toal and it's evidenced by an 2 order. 3 So here's what we'd like from them --I'd be happy to 4 tell you what we'd like. We would like for them, as they have, 5 withdraw any objections, boilerplate language or otherwise. 6 THE COURT: They -- that's been taken care of. 7 Okay. Number two, we don't want the MR. WHITE: 8 discovery to be limited from 1967 to 1968. We want a full range 9 of discovery. And his characterization of 56 years might be a 10 misnumber, but we want a full discovery in regards to where we 11 are with the Southern receivership. 12 THE COURT: I don't have any problem with that, but 13 what they're going to say is that he's already said -- and he 14 can correct me if I am wrong -- is that for all the years, they 15 don't have any records. 16 MR. WHITE: The other thing, Spartanburg County 17 style, we want them to guit beating around the bush on the 18 answers and we want a full and complete answer with 19 explanation. Because we've already been with them for two years 20 where they have not come forth with complete answers --21 THE COURT: Complete answer as to what? 22 MR. WHITE: Well, like Mr. Edward said, in regards to 23

MR. WHITE: Well, like Mr. Edward said, in regards to the purge. The purge is going to be an important in this case and what happened. And the last thing that we would like is if they are going to assume --

24

1 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Before you go to the last 2 thing, that one you were just saying, an answer to what? 3 MR. WHITE: Okay. We would like an answer as to what 4 were the circumstances in regards to the purge in 1984, before 5 and after and otherwise. And we believe, based on the 6 litigation that's gone on in South Carolina and other 7 jurisdictions, that they realized at some point that that was 8 going to be an enormous liability for them and, as a result, 9 they decided to do the purge. And you will get to see evidence 10 and you will get to see an expert opinion on that as we go 11 forward. But what we are trying to do is we're trying to do 12 timed down what we can do 30(b)(6) motions and be able to then 13 explore this case before Your Honor. 14 And the last thing is --15 THE COURT: Now, wait a minute. That had to do 16 with -- I'm trying to make notes here. 17 MR. WHITE: I think it was the 1984 purge or the 18 purge in the 1980s. 19 THE COURT: Thereabouts? 20 MR. WHITE: Pardon me, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Thereabout 1984? 22 Yes, sir. And then the last thing, the MR. WHITE: 23 next thing is if there are not policies or there are not 24 certificates, there are other methodologies for trying to prove 25 insurance coverage, which is reinsurance or otherwise. And we'd

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    like those explanations. We would like to know who their
2
    reinsurers were at the time --
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              THE COURT: Has that been asked for and denied?
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              MR. WHITE: I don't -- yes, sir.
5
              MR. LEE:
                       That -- Your Honor, that -- Your Honor --
6
    Your Honor, let me be clear. It was asked for. It was objected
7
    to. We searched for it. There isn't any. We don't have
8
    any reinsurers --
9
              THE COURT: And you -- and you told them?
10
              MR. LEE: And we put it -- all of these are in the
11
    answers.
12
              THE COURT: Okay.
13
              MR. LEE: Everything that has been requested is in
14
    the answers. They just don't like the ---
15
              THE COURT: Did you answer the fact of what he's
16
    requesting, the reason for the 1984 thereabouts document
    elimination?
17
18
              MR. LEE: We produced all the documents we have
19
    relevant to --
20
              THE COURT: That's not what I'm asking. Did you give
21
    them an answer as to the reason for the 1984 document
22
    elimination and the circumstances surrounding it?
23
              MR. EDWARDS: In general terms, no. I don't think
24
    that's been asked of us.
25
              THE COURT: I think I'm -- I'm going to order you to
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1
    do that. For clarification: I want you to respond -- I want you
    to provide to the defendant the reasons and circumstances as it
2
3
    relates to the 1984, or thereabouts, document elimination.
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              MR. LEE: Your -- Your Honor, we have provided them
5
    with an affidavit about that and we will --
6
              THE COURT: Well, I thought you just told me -- I
7
    thought you just told me they never -- nothing -- they never
8
    requested that hadn't been provided.
9
              MR. LEE:
                       Not in this case, they haven't. But we took
10
    everything in the Covil case, including the affidavits, the
11
    explanations, the interrogatory answers, everything, and we
12
    cross-produced them in this case so that this argument would
13
    not be made, that there would be no suggestions that --
14
              THE COURT: It would not cause you any trouble to
15
    redo it for this case.
16
              MR. LEE:
                        Correct.
17
              MR. WHITE: And Your Honor, we've received, I believe
18
    a limited privilege log. If that's the only privilege they're
19
    going to assert in the case, that's fine. If they're going to
20
    assert any other privileges, we would like a privilege log.
21
              MR. LEE:
                       Your Honor, if I could just go through the
22
    list, I'd be happy to do that and I can work backwards.
23
              THE COURT: Well, now, wait a minute.
24
              MR. LEE:
                        We don't have --
                          That -- that -- wait a minute. That's --
25
              THE COURT:
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1
    that's -- it's no sense going through that because you don't
2
    have any documents that it apply to it.
3
              MR. LEE:
                         Correct, Your Honor.
4
                           You are reserving the right to raise it
              THE COURT:
5
    if a document does show up.
6
              MR. LEE: Correct.
7
              THE COURT: All right. I believe that's all. Thank
8
    you.
9
              MR. EDWARDS:
                             Thank you, Your Honor.
10
              THE COURT: We stand adjourned.
11
              THE MARSHAL: All rise. This Court is now adjourned.
12
         (The Court adjourns at 11:28 a.m.)
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15
                          CERTIFICATE
16
         I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from
17
    the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
18
19
                                                August 19, 2020
20
    Teresa B. Johnson, CVR-M-CM, RVR, RVR-M
                                                     Date
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